विवरण

कपास की महत्वपूर्ण किस्मों के लिए जनवरी, फरवरी, मार्च तथा अप्रैल, 1994 के महीनों के दौरान कपास की कीमतों के ब्यौरे निम्न प्रकार हैं

(प्रति कैंडी कीमत रु० में)

दिनांक	बी-797	जे-34	एस-6(बी)	डीसीएच-32
15-1-94	11200	12300	16000	22000
15-2-94	11400	14900	16800	24000
15-3-94	14300	18000	19300	24500
15-4-94	15000	19300	21400	26000
30-4-94	14800	18500	21100	25000

गुजरात में जनता कपड़े का उत्पादन

6572. **श्री कनक सिंह मोहन सिंह मंगरौला**: क्या **वस्त्र** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार द्वारा गुजरात में वर्ष 1991-92 में जनता कपड़े के उत्पादन हेतु निर्धारित किया गया लक्ष्य वर्ष 1989-90 और 1990-91 के लक्ष्यों की तुलना में कम था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो अपेक्षाकृत कम लक्ष्य निर्धारित किये जाने के क्या कारण थे; और

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि वर्ष 1991-92 में उत्पादन निर्धारित लक्ष्यों के अनुरूप नहीं हुआ था?

वस्त्र मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जी० वेंकट स्वामी): (क) जी, हां।

(ख) आठवीं योजना के दौरान जनता कपड़े को धीरे-धीरे समाप्त करने के भारत सरकार की नीति को मद्देनजर रखते हुए सभी राज्यों में जिसमें गुजरात भी शामिल है। वर्ष 1991-92 में उत्पादन लक्ष्यों में कमी की गई थी।

(ग) जी हां, वर्ष 1991-92 के दौरान जनता कपड़े के 13 मिलियन वर्ग मीटर के लक्ष्य में से 7.61 मिलियन वर्ग मीटर कपड़ा तैयार किया गया।

Cotton Export Policy

6573. SHRI IQBAL SINGH: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the cotton export policy has been formulated by Government under pressure from the powerful textile and handloom lobbies;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(c) what is Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) to (c) The Government has a long-term cotton export policy which stipulates that five lakh bales of cotton would be exported at the beginning of the cotton season and subsequent releases would be made thereafter keeping in view the domestic availability and prices. The three main objectives of the cotton export policy are: (a) Stabilisation of cotton prices which is important for both the growers as well as the industry (b) ensuring remunerative prices to the cotton growers and (c) maintaining India's presence in the international markets as a stable supplier of cotton. While releasing quotas for exports, the Government tries to strike a balance between the interests of the cotton growers on the one hand and that of the handloom weavers and the textile industry on the other.

Notification of Cotton Yarn Prices

6574. SHRI PRAGADA KOTAIAH: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state whether there have been representations to the Ministry to notify the cotton yarn prices as required under the Essential Commodities Act, as there has been unusual, unprecedented hike in the price of yarn during the last six months, causing untold misery to millions of handloom weavers; and to arrange its procurement at stabilised prices and its

distribution at reasonable rates through PDS to help handloom weavers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): Yes, Sir.

Increase in Cotton Yarn Prices

6575. SHRI PRAGADA KOTAIAH: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for unusual increase in the prices of cotton yarn, even after the ICMF has agreed to supply yarn to handloom cooperative through the NHDC at reduced prices than the existing high prices in January, 1994;

(b) whether a telegraphic representation has been made to the Prime Minister that there has been vast difference between the ex-mill rate and the retail rate of cotton yarns and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken to reduce the exploitation by the mills and middlemen dealing with cotton and other yarns; and

(d) the reasons for not adopting the policy of printing the ex-mill rate and retail rate of cotton yarns on the bundles and bales of cotton yarn, just as the rates are printed on medicines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) The commitment of ICMF to supply yarn at reduced rate was only in respect of the quantity supplied by them to handloom agencies and not with regard to overall market price.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) The Textile Commissioner has been asked to issue appropriate notification amending the provisions of Textiles (Consumer Protection) Regulation, 1988 to incorporate the provision for marking prices on bundles/ packages of yarn.

Purchase of Cotton by Cotton Corporation of India

6576. SHRI PRAGADA KOTAIAH : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the quantities of cotton purchased by the Cotton Corporation of India in 1993-94 and the places, the names of the individual and institutions from whom the quantities of cotton were purchased and also the prices at which purchased;

(b) the policy laid down by Government for purchase of cotton by the Cotton Corporation of India;

(c) whether this Policy has helped to check the unprecedented increase in prices of cotton and cotton yarn; and

(d) The support prices of cotton at which cotton was actually purchased by the Cotton Corporation of India and the difference between the purchase price and the support price per quintal of kapas or a candy of lint of each variety of cotton?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) to (d) Information is being collected.

Import of Cotton and Viscose Staple Fibre

6577. SHRI PRAGADA KOTAIAH : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has permitted the textile mill industry to import 5 lakh bales of long and extra long staple cotton free of import duty;

(b) the names of mills, with their headquarters, actually permitted to import the bales of cotton and the quantities, mill-wise;

(c) what is the total amount Government are foregoing by allowing the duty-free imports of cotton;

(d) whether his Ministry has permitted the textile mills to import 30,000 tonnes of V.S.F. (Viscose Staple Fibre) at